

1/9

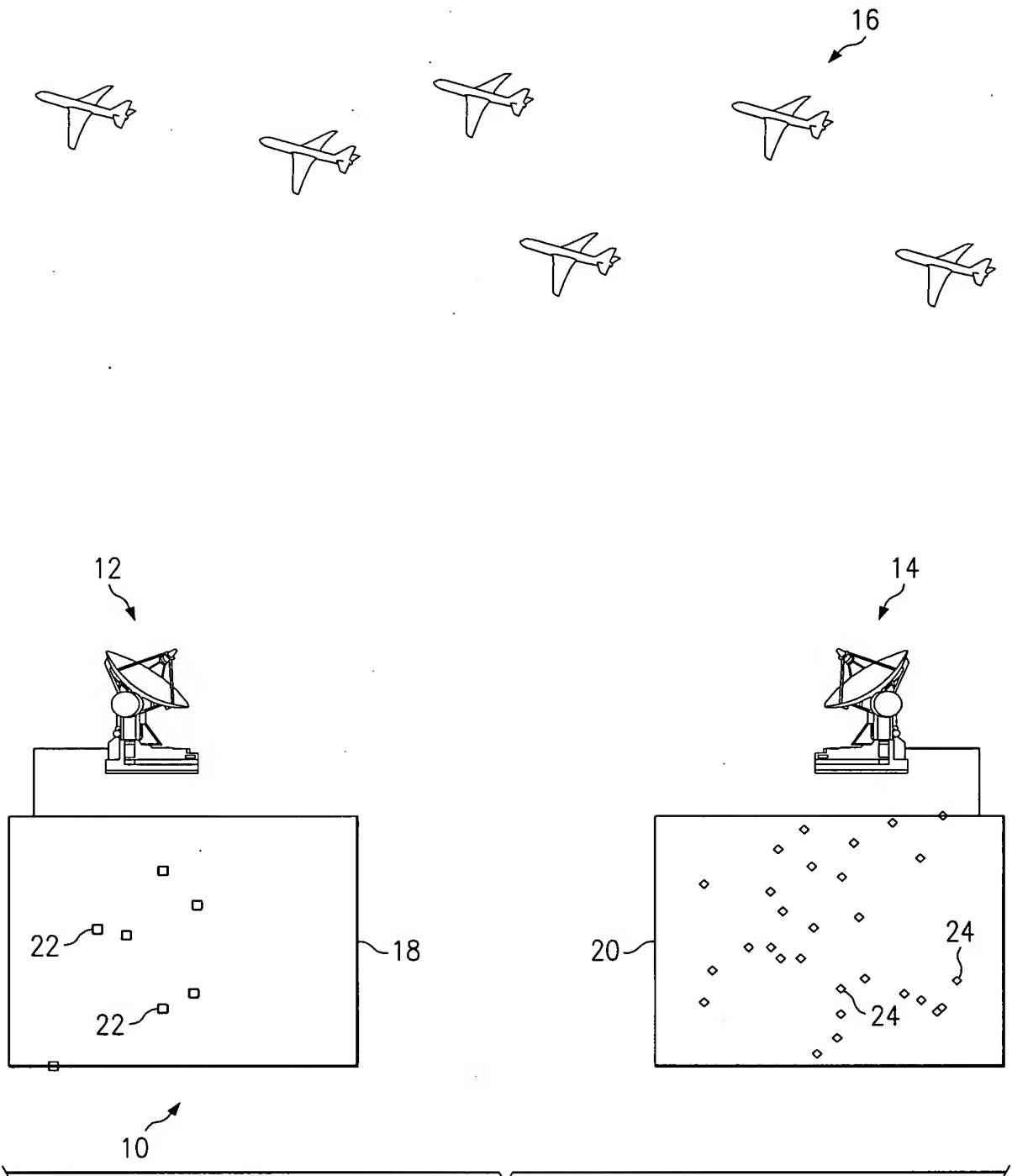
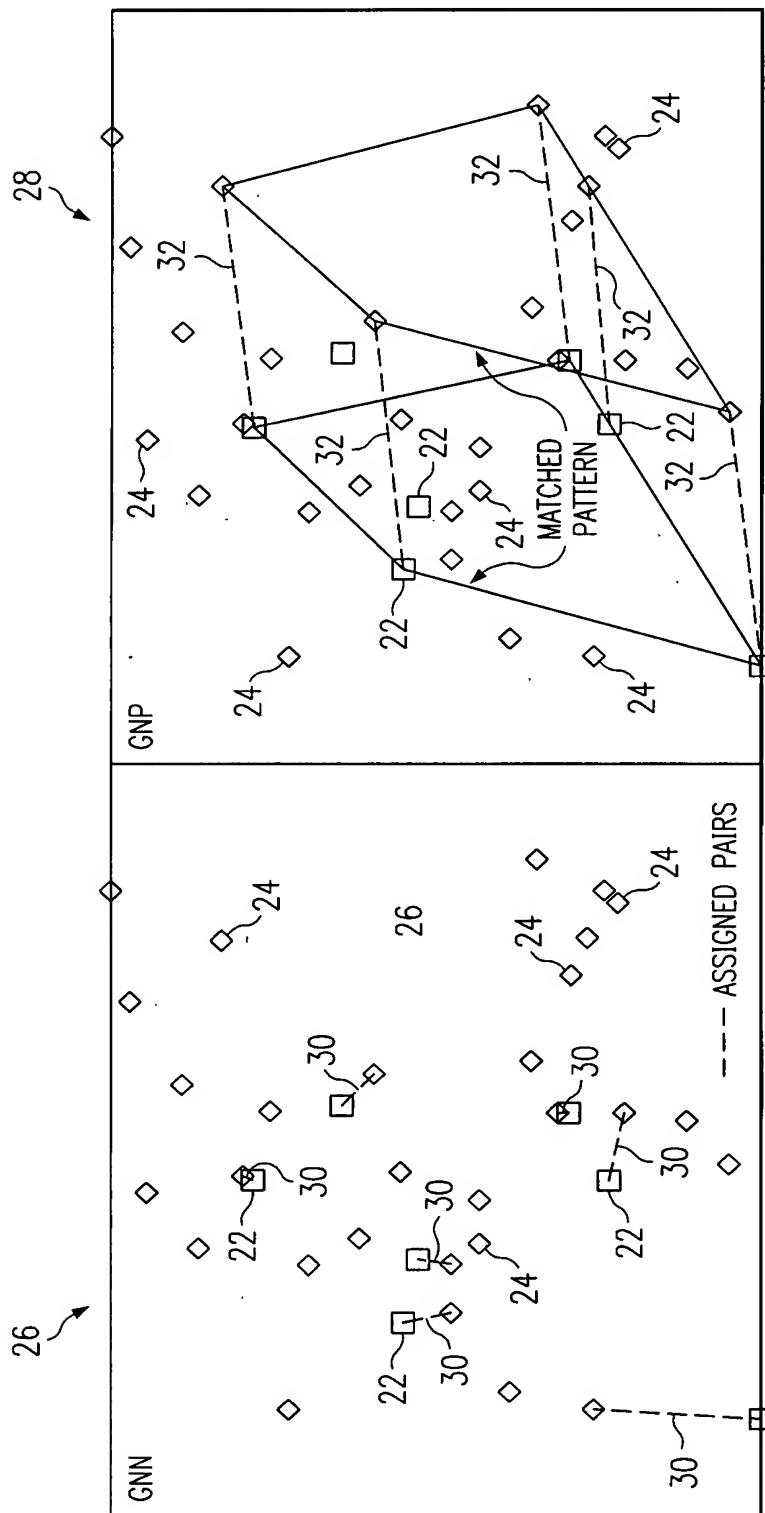


FIG. 1



3/9

FIG. 3

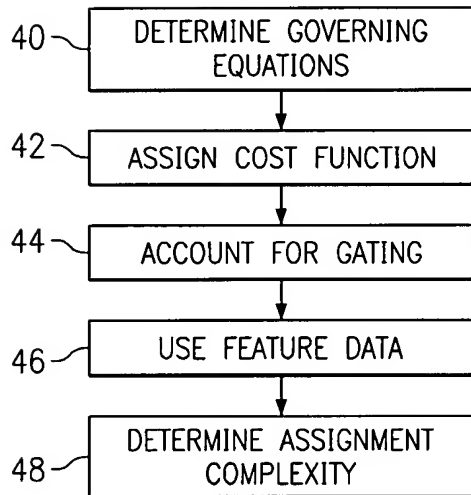


FIG. 4

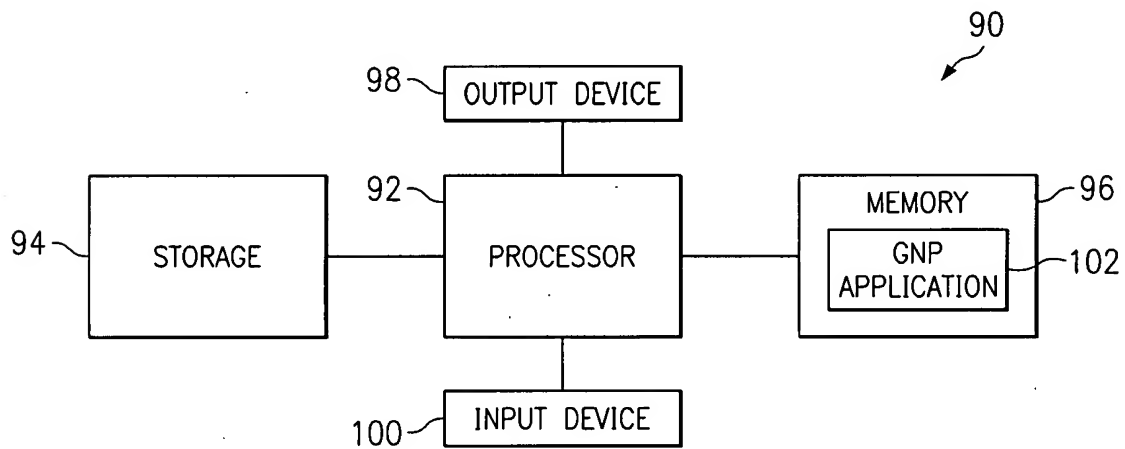
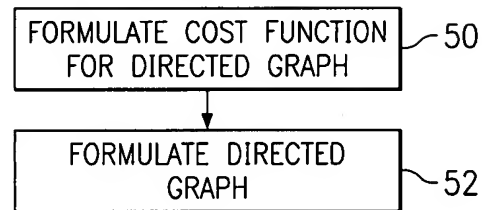


FIG. 6A

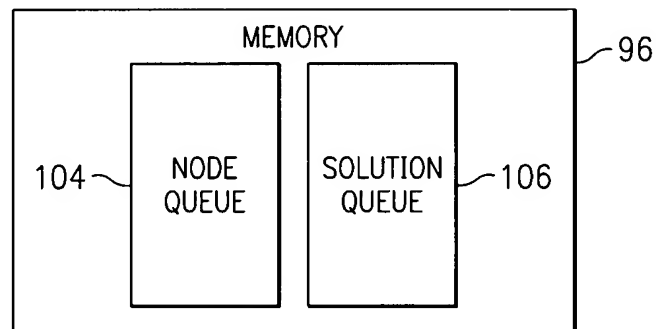


FIG. 6B

FIG. 5A

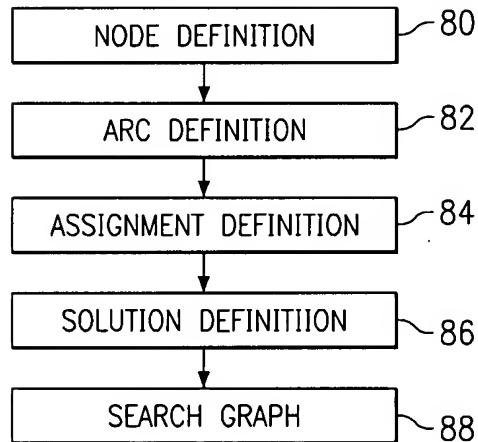


FIG. 5B

The diagram illustrates a multi-stage search tree for assignment problems. It shows a sequence of stages: STAGE 0, STAGE 1, STAGE 2, ..., STAGE m. Nodes are represented by circles, and arcs represent transitions between stages.

- STAGE 0:** A single node (60) is shown. An arrow labeled 70 points to the stage label.
- STAGE 1:** A vertical column of nodes (60) is shown. The top node is labeled $a_1=0$, and the bottom node is labeled $a_1=n$. An arrow labeled 62 points to the stage label.
- STAGE 2:** A single node (60) is shown. An arrow labeled $a_2=0$ points to the stage label.
- STAGE m:** A vertical column of nodes (60) is shown. The top node is labeled $a_m=0$. An arrow labeled 62 points to the stage label.

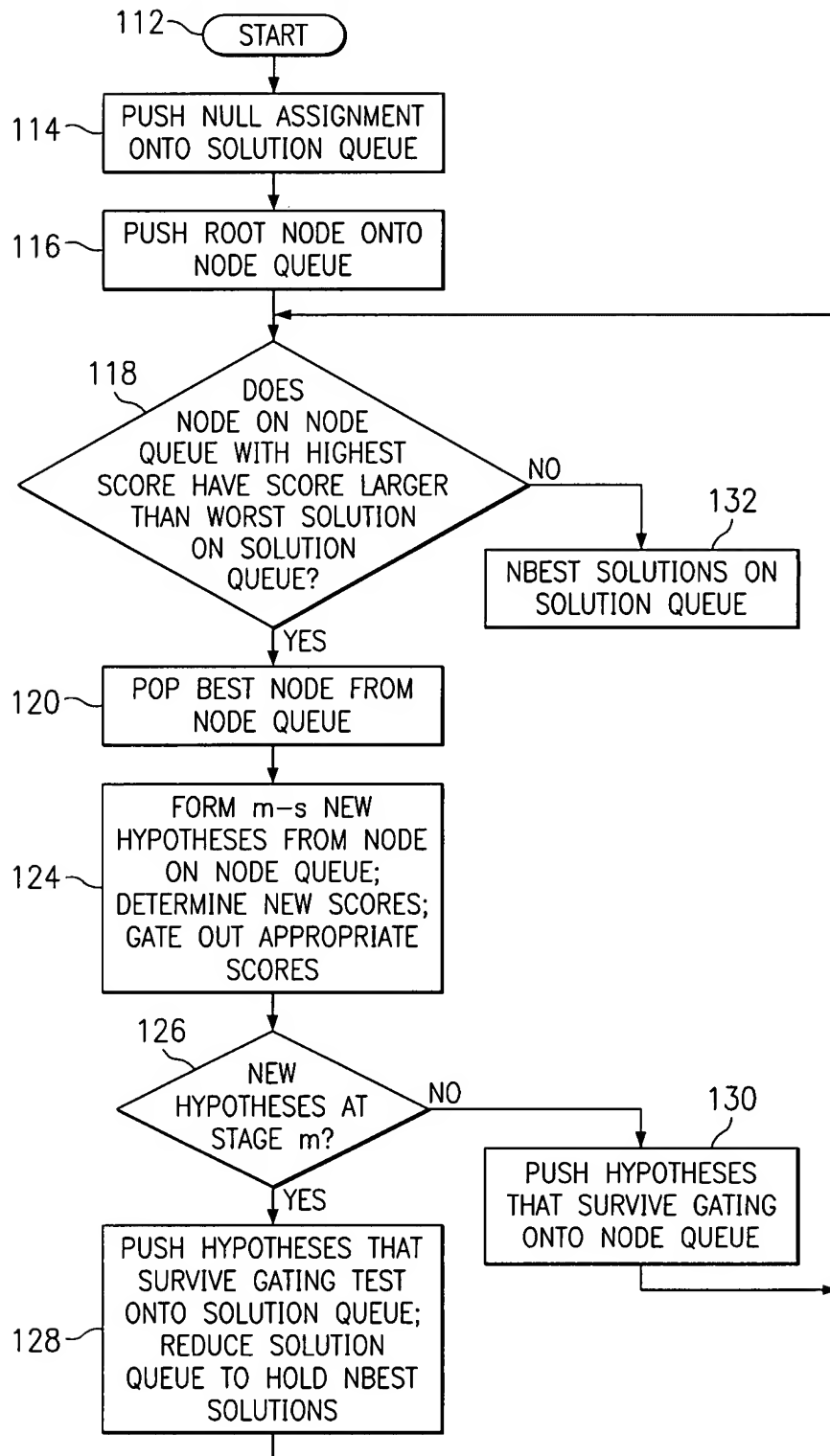
Arrows (64) connect nodes between stages. A bracket (66) indicates that there are $m-s$ decision arcs leading from a node at stage s to the next stage. A note states: "THE LENGTH OF EACH ARC IS THE CHANGE IN HYPOTHESIS SCORE DUE TO THE SINGLE ASSIGNMENT ADDED".

Annotations include:

- "ALL ARCS REPRESENT A SINGLE ASSIGNMENT DECISION" (pointing to the arcs between STAGE 0 and STAGE 1).
- "THERE ARE n_h NODES AT STAGE m, REPRESENTING THE TOTAL SET OF ASSIGNMENT HYPOTHESES FOR THE PROBLEM" (pointing to the nodes at STAGE m).
- "THERE ARE $n+1$ HYPOTHESES FOR ASSIGNING A_1 " (pointing to the nodes at STAGE 1).

5/9

FIG. 7



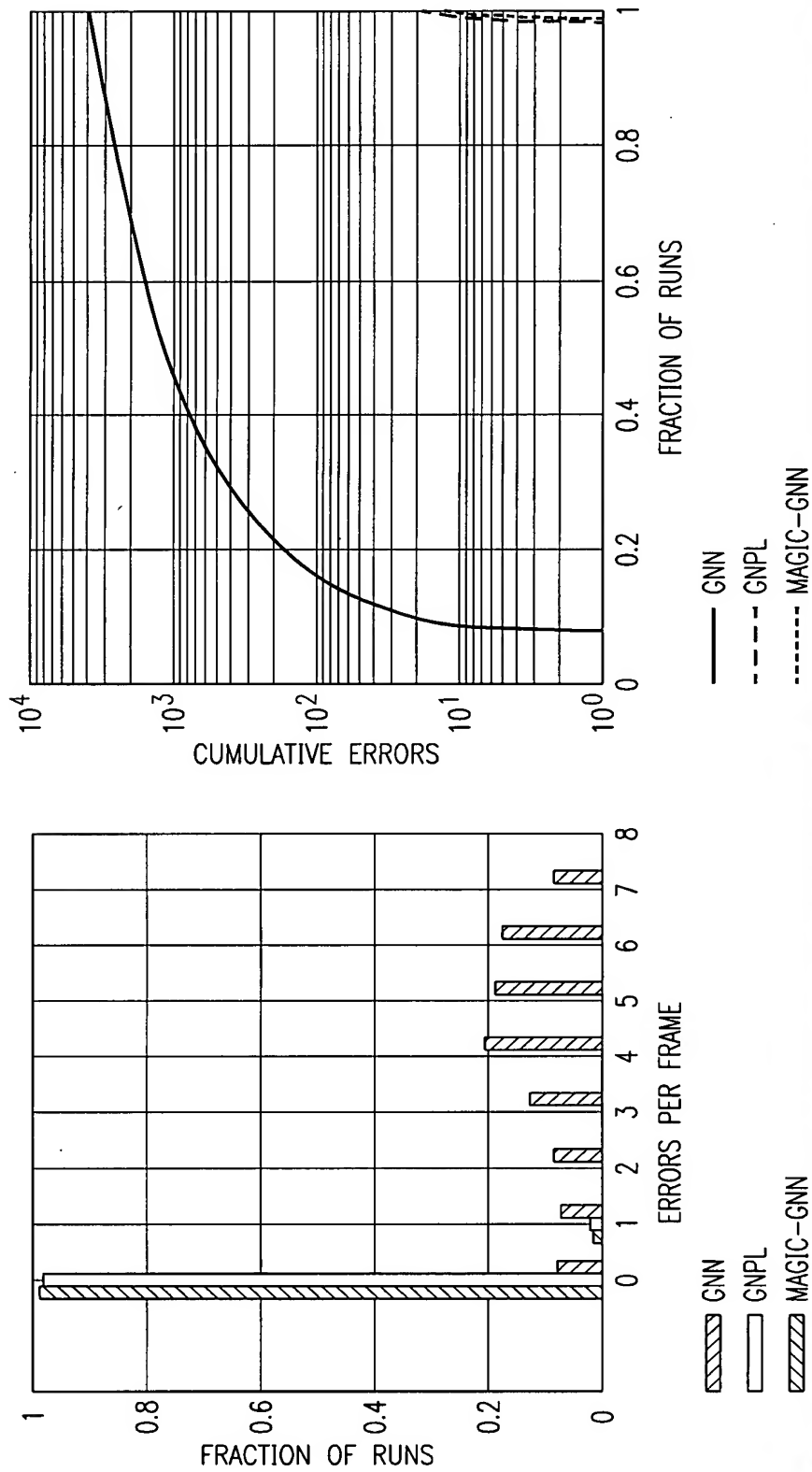


FIG. 8

7/9

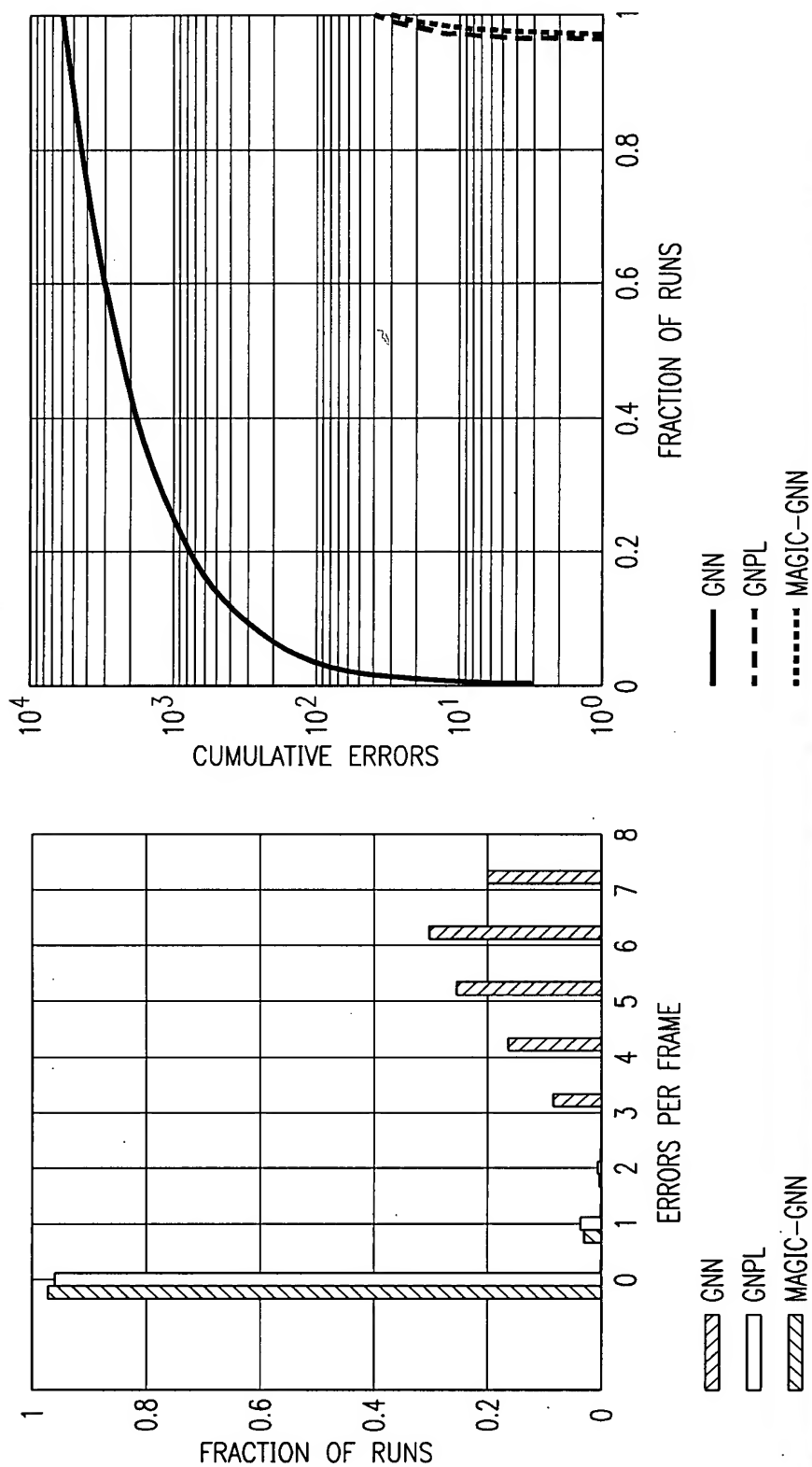


FIG. 9

8/9

FIG. 10

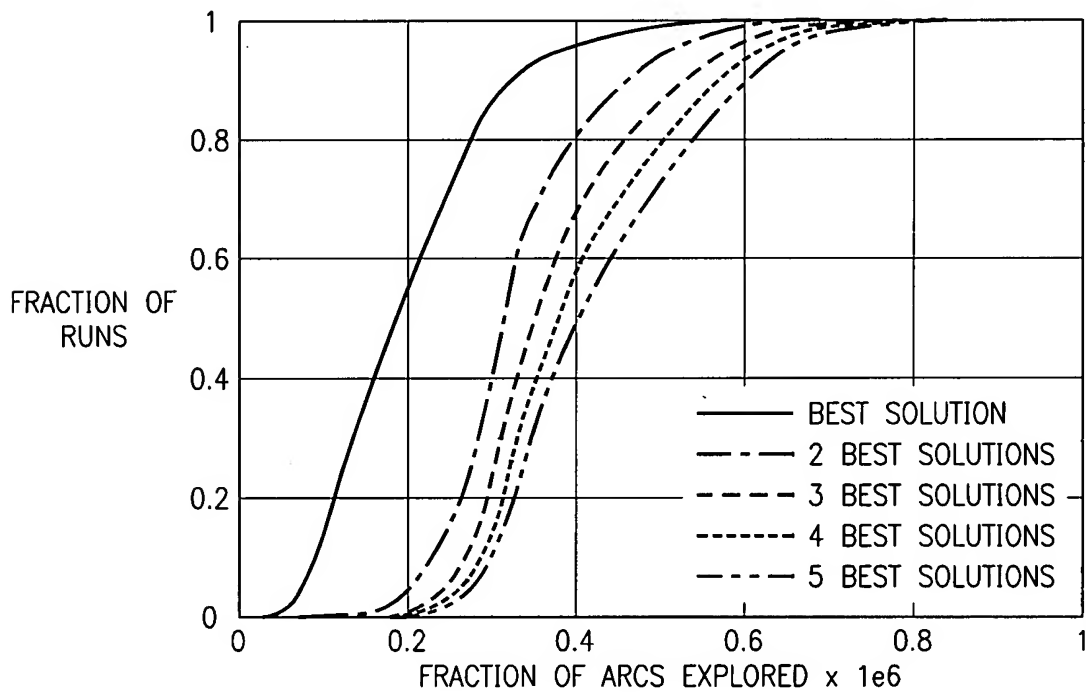
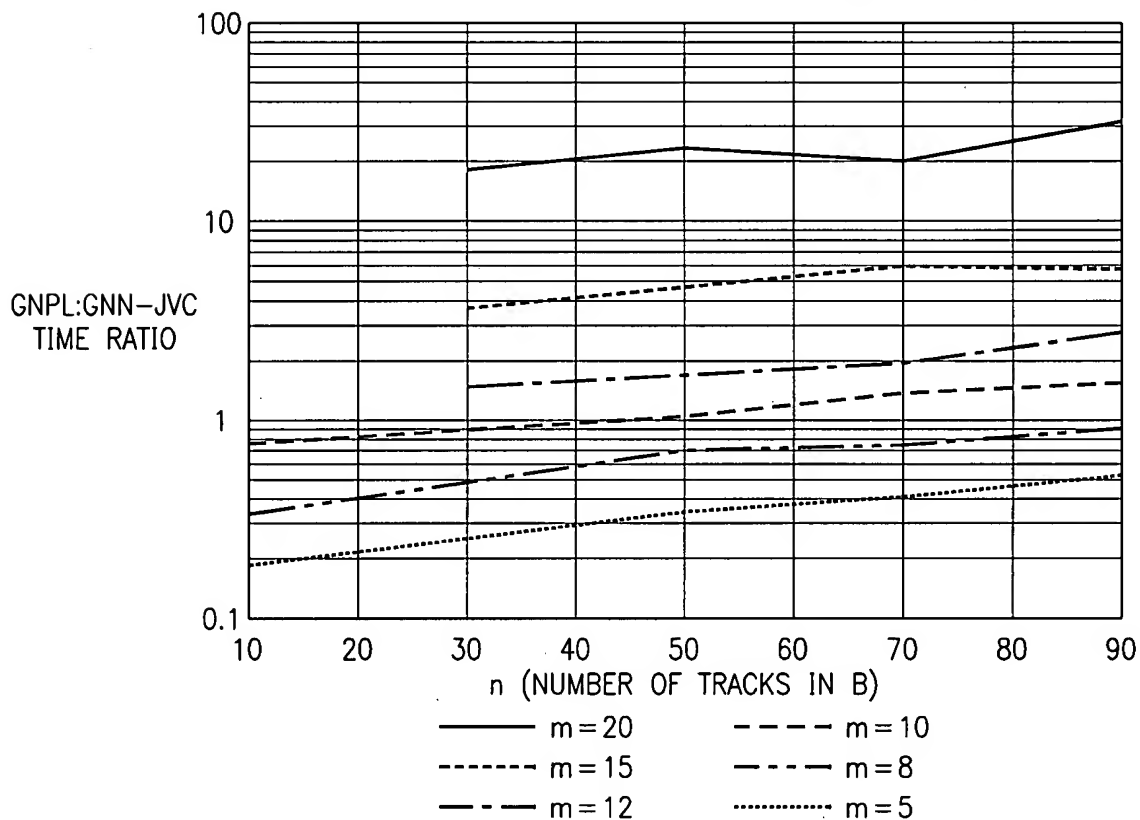


FIG. 11



9/9

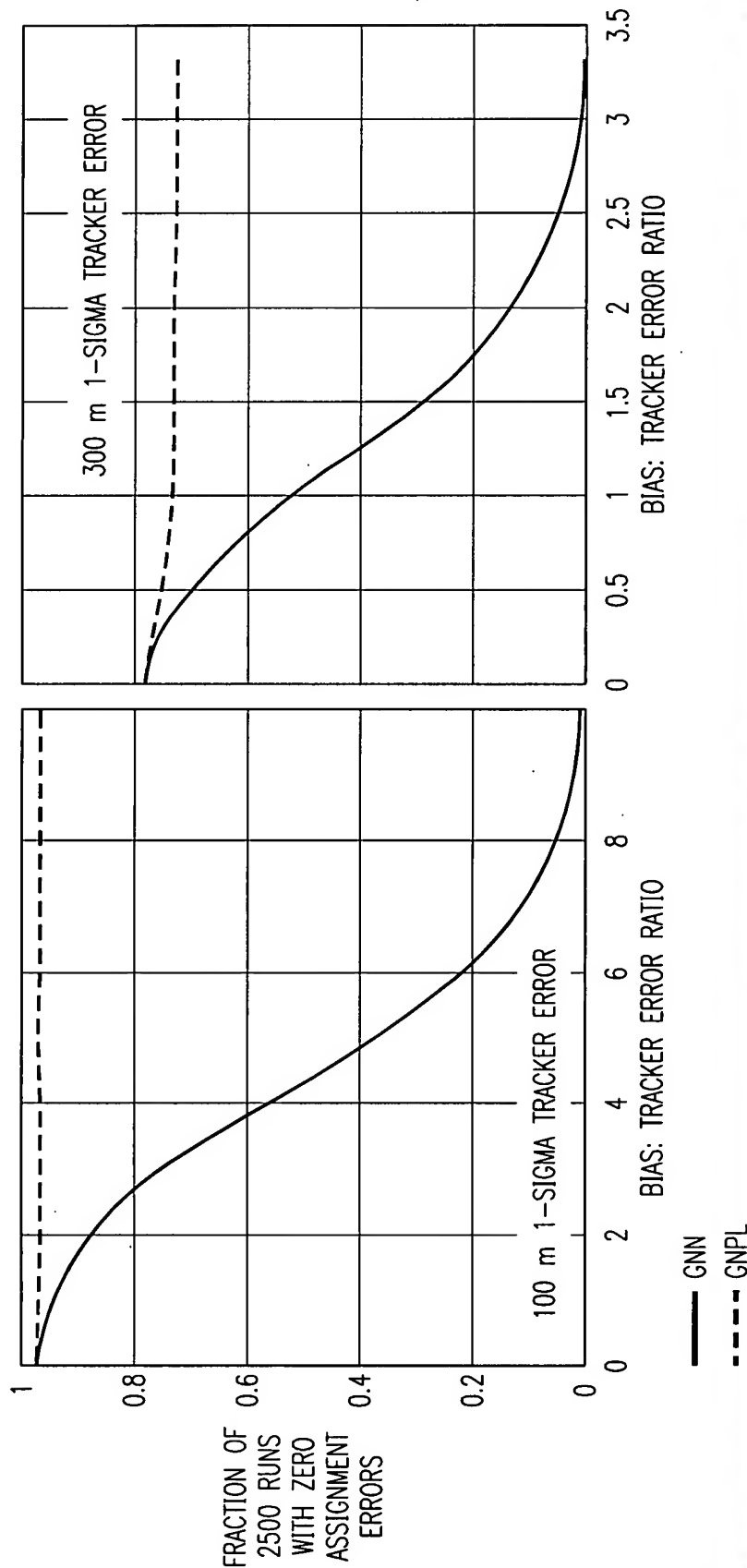


FIG. 12